

CERTHIDEA OLIVACEA. *Gould.*

PLATE XLIV.

C. summo capite, corpore superiore, alis caudâque olivaceo-brunneis; gutture et corpore infra cinereis; rostro pedibusque pallide brunneis.

Long. tot. 4 unc.; rostri, $\frac{1}{2}$; alæ, 2; caudæ, $1\frac{1}{2}$; tarsi, $\frac{3}{4}$.

Upper part of the head, body, wings and tail, olivaceous brown; the throat, and beneath the body, cinereous; the bill and feet pale brown.

Habitat, Galapagos Archipelago. (Chatham and James Island).

I believe my specimens, which include both sexes, were procured from Chatham and James Islands; it is certainly found at the latter.

PHYTOTOMA RARA. *Mol.*

P. Bloxami, *Children*, Jard. and Selby's Ill.

P. rutila, *Vieill.* Mag. de Zool. 1832, ii. pl. 5.

P. silens, *Kittl.* Mem. de l'Acad. des Sci. de St. Petersb.

This is not a very uncommon bird in Central Chile: the farmers complain that it is very destructive to the buds of fruit trees. It is quiet and solitary, and haunts hedge-rows or bushes; its manners are similar to those of our bullfinch, (*Loxia Pyrrhula*). Iris bright scarlet. Mr. Eyton has given an anatomical description of this bird in the Appendix.

DOLICHONYX ORYZIVORUS. *Swains.*

Dolichonyx oryzivorus, *Swains.* Faun. Bor. Am. 2. 278.

Emberiza oryzivorus, *Linn.*

This one specimen only was seen at James Island, in the Galapagos Archipelago, during the beginning of October. It is remarkable that a bird migrating, according to Richardson, as far as 54° N. in North America, and generally inhabiting marshy grounds, should be found on these dry rocky islands under the equator. Mr. Gray and myself carefully compared this specimen with one from North America, and we could not perceive the slightest difference.

1. XANTHORNUS CHRYSOPTERUS. *G. R. Gray.*

Oriolus cayennensis, *Linn.* Syst. 1. 168?

Agelaius chrysopterus, *Vieill.*

Psarocolius chrysopterus, *Wagl.* Syst. Av. p.

This bird generally frequents marshy grounds. I procured specimens from La Plata and from Chile; in the latter country it extends at least as far north as the valley of Copiapo, in 27° 20': on the eastern plains it does not range, according to Azara, north of 28°. It builds in reeds. Molina says it is called by the Indians Thili, or Chile—hence he derives the name of the country.

2. XANTHORNUS FLAVUS. *G. R. Gray.*

PLATE XLV.

Oriolus flavus, *Gmel.*

Psarocolius flaviceps, *Wagl.* Syst. Avium.

Troupiale à tête jaune, *Azara*, No. 66.

This species is common at Maldonado in large flocks.

LEISTES ANTICUS. *G. R. Gray.*

Icterus anticus, *Licht.* Cat. p. 19.

Agelaius virescens, *Vieill.* Ency. Meth. 543.

Psarocolius anticus, *Wagl.*

Le Dragon, *Azara*, No. 65.

This bird is exceedingly abundant in large flocks on the grassy plains of La Plata. It is noisy, and in its habits resembles our starling.

1. AGELAIUS FRINGILLARIUS. *G. R. Gray.*

Icterus fringillarius, *Spiz.* Av. Sp. No. 1. t. lxx. fig. 1 & 2. p. 68.

Psarocolius sericeus, juv., *Wagl.*

This species is rare at Maldonado, but appears more common on the banks of Parana in Lat. 31° S. Spix says (vol. i. p. 68, Birds of Brazil), it is found in Minas Geraes.

2. AGELAIUS CHOPI. *Vieill.*

Turdus curæus, *Gmel.*

Le Chopi, *Azara*, No. 62.

Icterus unicolor, *Licht.*

Icterus sulcirostris, *Spiz.* Av. Br. pl. 64. f. 2.

This species is common in flocks on the pasture grounds of Chile, and along the whole western shore of the southern part of the continent. In Chile it is called, according to Molina, "cureu." It is a noisy, chattering bird, and runs in the manner of our starlings. It can be taught to speak, and is sometimes kept in cages. It builds in bushes.

MOLOTHRUS NIGER. *Gould.*

Tanagra bonariensis, *Gmel.*

Icterus niger, *Dand.*

Passerina discolor, *Vieill.*

Icterus maxillaris, *D'Orb. & Lafr.*

Icterus sericeus, *Licht.*

Psarocolius sericeus, *Wagl.*

This Molothrus is common in large flocks on the grassy plains of La Plata, and is often mingled with the *Leistes anticus*, and other birds. In the same flock